THE

Worceſter Magazine.

NUMBER XX. VOLUME III.

For the *Second* Week in AUGUST, 1787.

WORCESTER, *(Maſſachuſetts)* Printed by I. THOMAS, by whom Subſcriptions, Eſſays, &c. &c. for this Work are taken in.

[Price NINE SHILLINGS *per annum*.—SIX PENCE *ſingle*.]

Tanned SHEEP SKINS.

WANTED immediately, a number of tanned SHEEP SKINS, fit for Book Binding. Apply to ISAIAH THOMAS.

OHIO COMPANY.

ADVENTURERS in the Ohio Company, are hereby notified to meet at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in State Street, on Wedneſday the 29th current, at ten o'clock in the morning. As the Lands are purchaſed of Congreſs for ſaid Company, and matters of importance to be attended to, a general and punctual attendance is deſired. JOSEPH MAY, Dep. Sec'ry.

Juſt arrived from LONDON, and to be SOLD, by

THOMAS STICKNEY,

In LEICESTER,

A Beautiful aſſortment of Chintzes, and low prized Calicoes, with a variety of other articles, too many to enumerate in an advertiſement.

☞ The above goods will be ſold by the piece, or otherwiſe, as low as they can be purchaſed at any Store in Boſton.

☞ *TAKE NOTICE.*

ALL perſons indebted to the Hay Market, for the years 1785 and 1786, are deſired to make immediate payment, to prevent further trouble. Per Order, THOMAS LYNDE, Prop'rs Clerk.

WANTED, a Journeyman GUNSMITH, at the LOCK BRANCH, enquire in WORCESTER, of WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Diſcipline for the HORSE!

This day publiſhed, price 1s. 2d½.

Manual Exerciſe and Evolutions of the CAVALRY.

☞ *Subſcribers are deſired to call or ſend for their Books.*

A handſome, ſecond hand, fall back CHAISE,

With HARNESS complete, and a

New Eight Day CLOCK,

To be SOLD, on reaſonable terms, apply at the Printing Office, in WORCESTER.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST OFFICE, Worceſter.

EDWARD Adams, *Munſon.*—Ephraim Allen, *Peterſham.*—George Bruce, *Leiceſter.*—Capt. Jonas Brigham, *Brookfield.*—John Beard, *Worceſter.*—William Bowles, *Worceſter.*—Joſeph Blair, *Worceſter.*—James Blake, *Worceſter.*—Doctor Amos Cotting, *Marlborough.*—Reuben Curtis, *Southborough.*—Clever Croſby, *Brookfield.*—Hon. Joſeph Dorr, Eſq; *Ward.*—Joſeph Goldthwait, *Northbridge.*—Aaron Graves, *Palmer.*—Samuel Heywood, *Holden.*—Capt. Allen Hancock, *Oxford.*—William Jenniſon, *Brookfield.*—Sprague and Jackſon, *Leiceſter.*—Simeon Jenks, *Great Barrington.*—Aſhes Johnſtone, *Palmer.*—Thomas Johnſon, *Worceſter.*—Hon. Levi Lincoln, Eſq; *Worceſter.*—Capt. Joſeph Livermore, *Spencer.*—Doctor James Mann, *Wrentham.*—Noah Mandell, *Barre.*—Fuller Putnam, *Sutton.*—Frederick Parker, *Shrewſbury.*—Amos Parker, *Shrewſbury.*—Eliſha Peck, *Southborough.* Samuel Richardſon, *Leiceſter.*—Reed and Rice, *Brookfield.*—Tilley Richardſon, *Lancaſter.* Major James Richardſon, *Leominſter*, 2.—Samuel Stearns, *Worceſter.*—Knight Sprague, *Leiceſter.*—Enos Stockwell, *Weſtfield.*—William Scott, *Palmer.*—Abigail Taylor, *Southborough*, 2.—Enoch W. Thayer, *Brookfield.*—John Whipple, *Sutton.*—Eleanor Walker, *Worceſter.*—Levi Willard, *Lancaſter.*

JOSEPH TRUMBULL,

At his STORE in PETERSHAM,

Has lately received from LONDON, and now ready for SALE,

A large and very complete Aſſortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Warranted pure and genuine.

ELIJAH DIX,

Has juſt received, in the laſt Veſſels from LONDON, and opened for Sale, exceeding Cheap,

At his VARIETY STORE, in WORCESTER,

A Freſh, Large, and General Aſſortment

Of DRUGS and MEDICINES.

Alſo, a neat Aſſortment of HOSIERY, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, Phyſical Authors, Surgeon's Inſtruments of various kinds, Painter's Colours and Oils, &c.

He has alſo for SALE,

OIL Vitriol,
Aqua Fortis,
Ground Redwood,
Preſs Papers, Clothier's Cards,
Indigo, Otter,
Madder, Fuſtick,
Redwood and Logwood,
Copperas, &c. Alſo,
Figs, Raiſins, Cinnamon,
Cloves, Nutmegs,
Pepper, Allſpice,
Ginger, Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Weſt-India and New-England Rum,
Brandy,
Wines of various kinds,
Watch Chains and Seals per dozen.
Dial Plates, &c.
Neat Beams with Copper Scales. Alſo,

An Aſſortment of Shop Furniture for Apothecaries,

With other Articles too many to enumerate.

Caſh, Pot and Pearl Aſh, Bees-Wax, and Flax-Seed, will be received in payment.

As ſaid DIX imports his Articles from the firſt Medicinal Warehouſes in England, Gentlemen Practitioners, Apothecaries, and others, may always depend upon being ſupplied with the very beſt articles in the Medicinal way, in large or ſmall quantities, on the beſt terms, as well by letter as if preſent.

Punctual attendance given at ſaid Store, and all favours gratefully acknowledged.

Worceſter, Nov. 7th, 1786.

Juſt publiſhed, price 1*s.* 2*d.*

CATO, a Tragedy, as it is acted at the Theatres. By Mr. ADDISON. Now publiſhed to aid Elocution in the Schools of the United States.

Printed at Worceſter, *by* ISAIAH THOMAS, *and ſold at his Book Store.*

VOL. III.] THE [NUMB. XX.

WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the Second Week in August, 1787.

PRINTING.

IT is the greateſt gift that Heaven, in its clemency has beſtowed on man. It will ſoon alter the face of the univerſe; printing will furniſh, from its confined limits, grand and noble ideas which it will be impoſſible for man to reſiſt, he will adopt them with reluctance, and the effect is already viſible. Printing is yet in its infancy, and every thing has a marked propenſity to perfection, the ideas are ſounder, deſpotiſm more civilized, and humanity more reſpected. Every where they ſeek, they ſcrutinize, they examine, the work on the deſtruction of the old temple of errour; every one's attention is turned towards the publick and general good, all things carry the ſtamp of utility. In order to conceive this truth, one muſt not confine one's views, we muſt take in all Europe, obſerve the numerous and uſeful eſtabliſhments, raiſed every where.

It is, perhaps, in America that mankind is to be new moulded, that they muſt adopt a new and ſublime legiſlation, that they will bring to perfection the arts and ſciences, and be the repreſentatives of the people of old. Aſylum of Liberty, Grecian ſouls, bold and generous minds, will ſpring or be tranſferred here; and this great example exhibited to the world, well evinces what man can do when he puts his courage and underſtanding in one common ſtock.

The means of univerſal happineſs are already pointed out; nothing remains but the developement, and from thence to the execution is but a ſtep. Such an idea conceived thirty years ago we find realized in our time, think, then, on the power of human reaſon. When genius has aſſiſted with the thunder of her majeſtick voice, what nation does not liſten to it ſooner or later, and does not rouſe from lethargic ſlumber? Glorious art, thou alone canſt dare the ſovereign's power! Thou art the antidote to the fatal poiſon that was to enſlave us all. Printing, thou art an invention viſibly the offſpring of Heaven.

A deſpot, ſurrounded with guards, with fortreſſes, protected by two hundred thouſand men, by the daſh of a pen, that ſhaft will pierce him in the midſt of his greatneſs. He would wiſh to ſmile, and diſguiſe the wound he receives, but a convulſive rage ſhakes his whole frame. Vain is his power—he is puniſhed. Yes, he is puniſhed, as are his children alſo, by inheriting his deteſtable name, unleſs they retrieve it by a good reputation.

Dread then, ye tyrants! dread the virtuous and impartial hiſtorian! He will eſtabliſh an avenging tribunal, which will, however, only be a prelude to that of poſterity.

The work of ſeveral ages, and the revolution of years, will enlighten that which is ſtill hid in darkneſs. No uſeful diſcovery will ever more be loſt.

The preſs will immortalize books inſpired by the genius of humanity, and all thoſe accumulated labours, and all thoſe different ideas, wrought by reflection, will form a code of laws for nations. If even nature ſhould not produce any more fine genuiſes of which ſhe is ſo ſparing, yet the aſſiduous ſolicitude of common underſtandings will riſe the edifice of philoſophical knowledge.

An Emblem of a LAW CASE.

WILLIAM having received a letter from *Sarah*, written by *Charles*, ſhewed the ſame to *Roger*; who upon peruſal, ſaid, he wondered, that *Richard* ſhould be ſo indiſcreet as to quarrel with *James* about *Abigail*, who was ſo extremely ugly, and conſequently ſhocking: Becauſe that *Edmund* had refuſed, though aſked, to go to the Play with *Catharine*. Whereupon *Phillip*, falling into a paſſion with *Titus*, ſwore he would be revenged on *Patrick*; and therefore called *Thomas* rogue, raſcal, &c. *Stephen*, who it is

thought was an eye witneſs to the abuſe, and being *Chriſtopher's* friend, ſlyly tripped up *Rowland's* heels, and broke *Jeremy's* head. *Cuthburt* on this drew his dagger at *Edmund*; and *Archibald*, trembling, with much ado recovered his fright; reaſſumed his natural intrepidity; and in a cold ſweat, ſnatched *Gilbert's* piſtol from *Lawrence*, and cocked his blunderbuſs at *Paul*. Whereat *John* being amazed, ſecretly adviſed *Samuel* to apply to *Leonard*, with the help of *George*, privately to make an affidavit againſt *Arthur*, to take out a writ againſt *Henry* and *Rachael*, at the ſuit of *Timothy*, executor of the laſt will and teſtament of *Jacob*. But *Peter* objected to that, wiſely alleging, that *Robert*, being ſick, had ſent word to *David*, who was lately married to *Hannah*, to deſire *Jeffrey*, who had been taken in bed with *Mark's* wife, to ſend his grandſon *Ralph* to his couſin *Bridget*, earneſtly to intreat his nephew *Joſhua*, to go along with his brother *Frank*, to make up the matter amicably with his aunt *Suſan*. But ſhe refuſed to go with *Jack*; yet nevertheleſs recommended *Frederick* and *Humphrey* to *Andrew*, *Simon* and *Luke*; who after a long and grave conſultation, ordered the muſick to play briſker, and then went unanimouſly to *Bartholomew*. So that having drank plentifully at *Ned's* until they were all intoxicated, having nothing to pay the ſhot with, they drew their ſwords at *Dick* the landlord, ſtabbed *Robbin*, fell upon *Lancelot*, lamed *Iſaac*, and had it not been for *Solomon*, had ſlain *Cornelius*. Thereupon *Nat* ruſhed forward, and ſwearing at *Marmaduke*, who had been aſleep all the time in *Sally's* lap, ſo incenſed *Walter* and *Martin*, that *Miles* and *Zachariah*, without any regard to *Matthew*, threw bottles, glaſſes, &c. at one another's heads. In which *Abraham*, who was *Moll's* bully, being enraged, took *Benjamin* civilly by the throat; kicked *Theophilus* gently down ſtairs; picked *Abel's* pocket, while he was making his addreſſes to *Nell*; and at the ſame time in the higheſt fury imaginable, ſmiling calmly, ſent *Barnaby*, *Toby* and *Giles* to the roundhouſe. At which *Anthony* half drunk, ſoberly ſtarted up; and having firſt reeled two or three times round the room, put on an important wiſe look, made a fine ſpeech nothing to the purpoſe, and then aſked what was the matter. Whereupon *Bryan* in a low voice loudly whiſpered *Aaron*; and perceiving that *Alexander* was ſtrangely aſtoniſhed at their ſilent noiſe, told *Francis*, that his great grandfather *Joſeph* was dead. At which unexpected news *Nicholas* awaked, and being in an illhumour, writ a ſoft love ſong; whiſtled an opera air; and then withdrew to a neighbouring alehouſe, to drink a diſh of chocolate with *Dudley*. Which exaſperated *Job* in ſuch a ſurpriſing manner, that none of the company wondered at it: Only indeed *Valentine*, in the height of his reſentment, could not forbear going to hang himſelf. However *Allen* run undeſignedly to the goal, in order to let out the aforeſaid priſoners; and having, without any noiſe, broke open the doors, freed *Gerrard*, *Margaret* and *Betty*; who being apprehended at *King's*, by the timely aſſiſtance of *Bernard*, were carried next morning before *Hugh Noodle*, Eſquire, a trading Juſtice in St. *Giles's*, and upon paying a ſhilling apiece, the whole affair was happily determined: Which is the moſt exact account that can be given thereof, by your humble Servant,

OLIVER PUZZLECAVIL.

From the CONNECTICUT JOURNAL.

Meſſrs. Printers,

IT has long been the mode adopted by farmers in this State, and I believe univerſally, to let their lambs for the firſt year remain unſhorn, while they ſhear their ſheep. In this way a great loſs of wool ariſes, as well as an eſſential injury to the lambs. Let the farmers annually ſhear their lambs, and the fleece will furniſh hatters with excellent materials for a part of their manufacture, for which they will pay the caſh, and alſo greatly advantage the animal. This mode has been adopted in many places of late, and they have found it extremely beneficial. The lambs, before the heat of ſummer is over, are clothed with ſuch a quantity of wool, that they often become poor, whereas let them be ſheared, and the effect is the ſame as with the ſheep. This matter ought certainly to claim the particular attention of the farmers, and I venture to affirm, that this mode, if adopted, will annually produce a conſiderable revenue, as well as greatly advantage our flocks of ſheep.

AGRICOLA.

From the DELAWARE COURANT.

Meſſrs. Printers,

PLEASE to inſert in your paper the following experiment, to prove, that it is more profitable to reap wheat when there is ſome milk in the upper part of the grain, than when ſuffered to ſtand until quite ripe.

I had cut on the 27th of laſt month 41 ſheaves with ſingle bands, and got the ſame thraſhed and cleanſed on the 2d of the preſent month, and found that the wheat meaſured two buſhels, which I ſent to Mr. Tatnall's mill, and receiv-

ed from his miller the following account:—"Your wheat weighed 132lb. and I ſend you 2 quarters ſuperfine flour, 19lb. tail flour, 18lb. middlings, and 16lb. ſhip ſtuff, beſides bran, excluſive of toll."

I am, Gentlemen, your humble ſervant, WILLIAM GEDDES.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Mr. URBAN,

BEING a conſtant reader of your Magazine, I am deſirous, through its channel, to offer to the publick (for the benefit of all thoſe who are afflicted with that dreadful diſeaſe the ſtone and gravel) the following remedy, which was communicated to me by a gentleman in America.

My caſe was ſo bad, that I was ſcarce able to walk acroſs my room; and when I turned in my bed, could find the ſtone roll in my bladder, which cauſed exquiſite pain: I was ſo much diſpirited as to have given up all hopes of cure (for I had tried the ſoap, and many other remedies) until I was directed by the aforeſaid gentleman to drink a glaſs of cold ſpring water (about a gill) the moment I roſe in the morning; and the ſame, the laſt thing before I went to bed at night. I followed this advice, and after a little trial found myſelf better, and, by a continuance, am ſo entirely free from that diſorder, that I can ride over the roughеſt roads, or uſe any ſort of exerciſe, without the leaſt pain or inconvenience.

What has become of the ſtone I ſo long felt in my bladder I know not, but ſuppoſe it is diſſolved, and came away, by the great quantity of ſand voided at ſundry times; for it is certain I have none now. As I am often troubled with the gout, I abſtain from drinking water while this is upon me, after which I find a return of the gravel; but, upon drinking the water again, am preſently relieved; wherefore I am determined to continue the uſe of it during my life.

Yours, &c. S. TURNER.

P. S. All ſtale liquors I believe very prejudicial; the beer I drink is ſeldom older than ſix weeks.

ANECDOTE of a new made JUSTICE.

A NEW made *Juſtice of the Peace*, in order to qualify himſelf for diſcharging the duties of his office, pored over ſome old law books, in one of which he found an act, inflicting a penalty on ſuch perſons as ſhould "*Fire any Beacon*," which he unfortunately read, "*Fry any Bacon.*" His worſhip, a few days after this diſcovery, riding through a village, caught a poor woman in the very act of frying ſome raſhers for her dinner: Zealous to fulfil his duty, he cauſed her immediately to be apprehended and committed to priſon, and at the next quarter ſeſſions had her brought forth and arraigned for that offence; when an explanation took place, greatly at the expence of his worſhip's erudition, and to the no ſmall diverſion of a crouded court.

From a Connecticut Paper.

IN the reign of the Roman Emperour Valens, in the year of our Lord 369, Ulphilus, Biſhop of thoſe Goths, who were ſettled in Mæſia and Thrace, tranſlated the Bible into the Gothick language.

In proceſs of time, when his tranſlation was ſuppoſed to have been wholly loſt, a very curious fragment of it was found in the Abbey of Werden, in Weſtphalia. This fragment is now preſerved in the library in Upſal, in Sweden, and is famous among the northern literati, under the name of the *Codex Argenteus*, or Silver Book. It is a curioſity of ſuch an extraordinary kind, that the following account of it may not be unacceptable. The *Codex Argenteus* contains at preſent only the four goſpels, though ſomewhat mutilated, the leaves are of vellum, or parchment of a violet colour; all the letters are of ſilver, initials in which were of gold. The letters (which are all capitals) appear not to have been written with the pen, but ſtamped or imprinted on the vellum with hot metal type, in the ſame manner as the bookbinders at preſent letter the backs of books. It is judged to be near as ancient as the time of Ulphilas, that is, about fourteen hundred years old, or, at leaſt, not later than a century or two after; yet ſo near was the copyiſt to the diſcovery of printing, that if he had but

thought of combining three or four of these letters together, he must have hit upon that admirable invention; whereas he only imprinted each letter singly. This curious fragment hath been several times printed, first by Junius, in 1665; and lately in a very elegant manner, at Oxford, by the learned Mr. Lye, in 1750. Another fragment of this curious version (containing part of the Epistle to the Romans) has since been discovered in the library at Wolfenbuttle, and was published a few years ago in a very spendid volume in quarto, by the Rev. F. A. Knitell, Archdeacon of Wolfenbuttle.

The foregoing historial account seems adapted, not only to gratify curiosity, but to administer profit. The philosophick mind will not fail to mark the different regards paid to the sacred Bible in the century in which the primitive good bishop Ulphilus lived, and that in which we live, in the present and modern times of Christianity; and persons of a truly Christian spirit will see cause to lament the degeneracy of the professors of the religion of Jesus, and to take heed to themselves lest they make shipwreck of their faith by suffering themselves to be driven and tossed to and fro by the selfishness and infidelity of the present times.

In such early times, and so long before printing, no pains and expences were begrudged to procure copies of even but part of the sacred scriptures.

In these days, when printing renders Bibles so plenty and cheap, how different is the attention paid to the holy scriptures, which are able to make men wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus!

LITERARY ARTICLES.

ABOUT ten years since, Mr. Charles Miller, of the Botanick Garden at Cambridge, raised from *a single grain* of wheat, in a space of time not exceeding twelve months, three pecks and three quarters of corn, or about 576,840 grains. An astonishing multiplication! produced by repeatedly dividing the stems, separating the side shoots, and transplanting both.

Not less capable of increase is every seed of knowledge, if sown in a fertile understanding, and cultivated with the same assiduity, skill and preseverance. Demonstrate to the human mind the existance of the deity, and from this root all the attributes of divinity branch forth; his unity, spirituality, eternity, immutability, omnipotence, omnipresence, wisdom, justice and goodness: These again admit of endless subdivisions, each enlarging with our conceptions, and affording boundless objects of contemplation.

Philosophy, from the most common appearance in nature, the fall of bodies to the ground, rises by a patient analysis, to the great law of gravitation; and having established the general principle, she extends it over the universe, explaining by synthesis, not only the phenomena of this earth, but the revolution of the whole planetary system—What a glorious harvest of science is thus opened to our view!—But if we descend from the scale of immensity, and consider the opposite extreme of nature, we shall find that the gradations of minuteness are infinite, as those of magnitude; and that they furnish subjects of science, less sublime indeed, but equally inexhaustible. Let us contemplate for instance, the various classes of beings, from the monstrous hippotamos to the smallest animalcula, which the microscope has yet discovered, and we shall perceive the evidence of this truth.

But it must appear still more striking to us, when we reflect that life is probably extended far beyond the ken of the most piercing eye, aided by the best magnifiers; and life by analogy, implies that the animals are endowed with limbs, which consist of muscles, bones, blood, vessels and nerves. These again have their component parts; the divisibility of which seems to admit of no limitation. O Lord! how manifold are thy works, in wisdom hast thou made them all!

One of the Roman Emperours on his death bed, demanded of his attendants, whether they thought he had performed in a becoming manner, the part which was assigned him upon the theatre of life; and having received a reply suitable to his worth, cried out, "Let me then retire from this stage with your applause." Would we like him make our exit at the close of this earthly scene, amid the eulogies of our acquaintance, let us seriously reflect upon the figure our conduct here will make in that important hour; whether we have acted well the part allotted for us, and how gracefully it will appear in the vilest of mankind: In short, whether our behaviour

has accorded with our dignity, as rational intelligent beings, and has been such as will tend to advance our felicity in a ſtate of future exiſtence.

DISSUASIVES againſt SUICIDE.

IF you are diſtreſſed in mind, *live*; ſerenity and joy may yet dawn upon your ſoul.

If you have been contented and cheerful, *live*; and generouſly diffuſe that happineſs to others.

If misfortunes have befallen you, by your own miſconduct, *live*; and be wiſer for the future.

If they have befallen you by the faults of others, *live*; you have nothing wherewith to reproach yourſelf.

If you are indigent and helpleſs, *live*; the face of things may agreeably change.

If you are rich and proſperous, *live*; and enjoy what you poſſeſs.

If another hath injured you, *live*; his own crime will be his puniſhment.

If you have injured another, *live*; and recompenſe it by your good offices.

If your character be attacked unjuſtly, *live*; time will remove the aſperſion.

If the reproaches are well founded, *live*; and deſerve them not for the future.

If you are already eminent and applauded, *live*; and preſerve the honours you have acquired.

If your ſucceſs is not equal to your merit, *live*; in the conſciouſneſs of your having deſerved it.

If your ſucceſs hath exceeded your merit, *live*; and arrogate not too much to yourſelf.

If you have been negligent, and uſeleſs to ſociety, *live*; and make amends by your future conduct.

If you have been active and induſtrious, *live*; and communicate your improvements to others.

If you have ſpiteful enemies, *live*; and diſappoint their malevolence.

If you have kind and faithful friends, *live*; to bleſs and protect them.

If hitherto you have been impious and wicked, *live*; and repent of your ſins.

If you have been wiſe and virtuous, *live*; for the future benefit of mankind.

And laſtly:—If you hope for immortality, *live*; and prepare to enjoy it.

Summary of late Intelligence.

LONDON, May 24.

IN the year 1682, the Duke de Palada made his publick entry in the city of Lima, in the character of Viceroy of Peru. The inhabitants reſolved to receive their new Governour in the moſt magnificent manner. They accordingly did what Rome in her utmoſt ſplendour could not have done; what London and Amſterdam united could not do at this day; they paved the ſtreets through which the cavalcade was to paſs, with ingots of ſilver: this extraordinary pavement being eſtimated at 17 millions ſterling. Immenſe quantities of bullion are annually exported from Peru and Mexico; but the value of what is exported, bears no proportion to what remains in the poſſeſſion of individuals; who, being reſtricted in point of trade, have no means of laying out or improving this treaſure, which lies by a barren ſtock, without fructifying. If we can obtain leave to ſend ſome few ſhips every year to Spaniſh America, we may open a channel through which immenſe quantities of bullion may annually find their way into this country, and infinitely more than ſupply the drain of ſilver made for carrying on our trade with China.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 15.

"A celebrated chemiſt, Mr. Mithouarte, died lately in this capital. When an inventory was taken of his effects, amongſt other varieties contained in his laboratory, was found a glaſs veſſel cloſed moſt carefully, containing a ſubſtance ſomewhat reſembling the human brains, and labelled in theſe words, '*Cerveau de Voltaire*' (Voltaire's brains). This curioſity will, no doubt, fetch a very great price."

The order of Monks is in a tottering ſtate in France to this moment. It is generally imagined, that the ſeeds of their deſtruction are ſowed in ſome late regulations which have been iſſued for collecting the clerical dues. The Archbiſhop of Toulouſe, a prelate of diſtinguiſhed talents, and who poſſeſſes great influence in all eccleſiaſtical matters, is their declared enemy. This body, which tyrannized with ſuch abſolute ſway for ſo many ages, and which kept the world in ignorance and ſuperſtition, is at length become juſtly and generally obnoxious in every country in Europe.

An elderly maiden lady, of *extreme* delicacy, on being deſired to ſubſcribe to the charity for the propagation of the goſpel, refuſed to do ſo, becauſe the directors of that pious and noble inſtitution inſulted every chaſte and refined ear, by uſing a word ſo very groſs as the term "*propagation*."

Nothing could be more brilliant or better

ordered than the fleet prepared for the empreſs of Ruſſia. It is compoſed of 50 galleys, five of which are very magnificent. Previous to their departure from the Nieper, they were all made faſt to each other, and formed a ſmall town: being ſo commodious as to admit of paſſing from the one to the other with great eaſe. The imperial galley has ſeven apartments, and one dining hall, where 40 perſons can ſit at table. The prince Potemkin has a particular galley for himſelf and family. The count Chernichief one of his own; and the foreign miniſters another. The empreſs has allotted one like the ladies of her court, which is fitted up for a cloiſter, the middle being formed in an oval veſtibule, with ſmall doors and windows, where they ſleep. The other galleys are for cooking, ſtores, proviſions, &c. It is remarked as ſingular, that it is juſt a century ſince khans of Crimea demanded tribute of Peter the great, who ſent prince Gallitzen with an army of 30,000 men to chaſtiſe their inſolence, and to conſtruct a fort to keep them in awe; which was followed by forming a ſmall town in 1687; and in 1787, Catharine II is mounted on the throne of Peter, and gone to be crowned Queen of theſe Tartars.

The following ſcale of the average duration of animal life, is collected from Linnæus, Buffon, and other celebrated writers on Natural Hiſtory.

A hare will live	10	years.
A cat	10	
A goat	8	
An aſs	30	
A ſheep	10	
A ram	15	
A dog, from 14 to	20	and ſometimes more
A bull	15	
An ox (a curious fact)	20	
Swine	25	
A peacock	25	
A horſe, from 20 to	30	
A pigeon	8	
A turtle dove	25	
A partridge	25	
A raven	100	
An eagle	100	

Of the gooſe, the following may be depended upon as a fact——There is a family now living, who are able to aſcertain that a gooſe had been kept in the family 70 years——they know it muſt be ſtill older, but they fix this particular period, as being able to prove it incontеſtibly.

Extract of a letter from St. Omer's, May 9, with authentick particulars of the intended murder.

"The following are the particulars of the inhuman treatment of a French ſoldier to a young Engliſh gentleman, who came here about a fortnight before, to learn the French language. His name is Mairis, and ſon to a Mr. Mairis of London. The youth took a walk round the ramparts of the town of St. Omer's about ſeven o'clock in the evening of the 28th of April laſt; and the ſoldier, who was then ſtanding century on the ramparts, when he paſſed him, obſerved he had a very handſome watch chain, which induced the villain to attempt the horrid act. He accordingly made a motion for the youth to paſs round a garden cloſe to his century box, which the young gentleman took as an act of civility; he had no ſooner, however, turned the corner of this lonely place, than the wretch clubbed his firelock and ſtruck him a violent blow, which made a large inciſion above his eye. He immediately cried out to the centinel to ſpare his life; inſtead of which, the villain repeated his blow, which knocked him down, then jumped upon him: after which he ſtabbed him in the body and then repeated his blow, which deprived him of his ſenſes. The ſoldier, in order to ſcreen his villany, took up the ſuppoſed dead body, and forced it through a hole in the ramparts, that led to a ſally port, fifty foot deep.—After the villain had committed this horrid act, for fear there might be any ſigns of life left, he took a large ſhell and threw after the body; but heaven ſeemed to interfere in the preſervation of this youth, for the ſhell took a different direction from the body. He lay all night in this melancholy ſituation; and when he awoke, as from a trance, about five o'clock in the morning, he perceived at a diſtance a light, which he purſued, and which brought him up to a door near the ſpot where the unfortunate accident had happened to him; part of which door was ſo decayed as to enable him to put his head through. The centinel on diſcovering his head through the door, levelled his piece at him. The Great Protector of the innocent ſtruck an awe on the centinel, ſo that he withdrew his piece and fired it in the air; which alarmed the guard, who immediately broke open the door and took the poor mangled victim in, who raiſed pity and wonder in every heart; and all thought it a miracle he ſhould ſurvive ſo dreadful a calamity.

"The youth was immediately conveyed to the guard room without ſhoes, as the villain had taken them from him with his watch. As ſoon as he had got to the guard room, he fainted away through loſs of blood, bruiſes and fatigue. The hue and cry that had been made after him during the night, and the report through the town, that a youth had been found by the guard in a mangled ſtate, brought his tutor, among others, to view him, and to his aſtoniſhment found it to be his pupil. He had him immediately conveyed home, and his wounds dreſſed, though with little hopes of recovery. When he came to his ſenſes, like a generous Engliſhman, full of humanity, in the midſt of the French officers, who anxiouſly ſurrounded his [illegible] with warm wiſhes for his recovery, he expreſſed himſelf thus: "Whether I live or die, I ſincerely forgive the man who has done

me this injury." The force of this declaration was felt, and drew tears from every eye, to think that a youth who is but juſt fourteen, could have ſo benevolent a heart. We apprehend the crime is too great to paſs unpuniſhed by law, or unnoticed by the king. We are happy to add, that the ſurgeons have pronounced him out of danger, as he is much eſteemed by us for his generous ſentiments."

Mr. Forſyth, of the Royal Gardens, Kenſington, has had ſent him from the Apalachian mountains, which divide Carolina from Florida, in South America, a young doe of the mouſe deer, of a new ſpecies; its head is very long, and the noſe tapers like a greyhound, eyes large, and ears reſembling an aſs, with corns on the outſide of the hind legs between the hoofs and knees. It is ſo tame as to ſtand erect, and walk on its hind legs to take a piece of bread. The buck, as large as an ox, and horns upwards of ſixteen feet long, died on the paſſage. He has alſo received from the ſame parts a new ſpecies of the dog, without hair, and having only ſix teeth, two tuſks above, and four canine teeth behind, and never had more; a green ſnake, about three feet long, which might paſs through a ſmall ring, and the tail tapering as a thread; a new ſpecies of the tortoiſe, not larger than a half crown piece, with three buttons on its back, and a tail projecting like a rudder; a live opoſſum, and ſome other curious and rare animals.

DUBLIN, May 28.

We hear that an Engliſh baronet of a large fortune, has lately diſpoſed of his lady to a commander in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, for 3000l. a coach and ſix horſes, ſix hunters, and a pack of Yorkſhire harriers, by virtue of a deed of aſſignment and releaſe, drawn by an eminent attorney. Which of theſe gentlemen has made the beſt bargain, time and experience muſt evince.

LISBON, *(Portugal)* May 5.

A Ruſſian veſſel, from Algiers, which put in here a few day ſince, brings very diſagreeable intelligence of that place. In the ſpace of 20 days laſt month, there have died 4000 perſons; upwards of 300 died every day before the mortality ceaſed. For all this, the corſairs of that regency have ventured out, and taken three Neapolitan ſhips. The Neapolitan Commis waited upon the Dey, to complain of this infraction of the truce, which does not expire until the end of this month; but the Dey anſwered, that the ſhort ſuſpenſion of arms concerned only Neapolitan ſhips of war.

BERMUDA, June 30.

This week ſeveral bills were paſſed by the General Aſſembly, among which were the following:—A bill to encourage the growth of cotton, allowing a bounty of 3d. per lb on all clean and merchantable cotton. A bill for the encouragement of the whale and cod fiſhery, by allowing as a bounty or out fit to every ſailor employed in the ſervice 40s. and alſo to allow the owners of ſhipping employed in ſaid fiſhery all the clearing expences in the different offices, &c. A bill for the removal of the ſeat of government from St. George's to Pembroke.

Thurſday arrived the ſloop Polly, N. Hayward, from the Caicos. She brings accounts that there was a great plenty of ſalt made at Turk's Iſlands; but that there was a ſcarcity of proviſions until two American veſſels were wrecked on the keys, which afforded ample ſupply: That a memorial had been ſent to Admiral Gardner, on the Jamaica ſtation, praying that foreign veſſels might be ſuffered to come and purchaſe ſalt for ready gold and ſilver; and that they might barter ſalt for proviſions, when in need of the ſame, &c. That Dryſdale having met with a French veſſel and an American ſloop at the Caicos, bartering their cargoes, ſeized both, and carried them to Providence; in attempting to board the American, he met with ſome reſiſtance, when he ſhot the mate and wounded ſeveral others.

HALIFAX, *(Nova Scotia)* July 10.

On Tueſday laſt the firſt battalion of the 60th regiment, with the companies of the 37th and 57th regiments, quartered here, were reviewed by his Royal Highneſs Prince *William Henry*. The troops appeared in the higheſt order, and went through their exerciſe and evolutions in ſo maſterly a manner, as met with his Royal Highneſs's approbation.

After his Royal Highneſs left the field, he repaired with his Excellency Governour Parr to the Government houſe, where he was preſented with the following Addreſs by a large and reſpectable number of the inhabitants of the town.

To his Royal Highneſs PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY, &c. &c. &c.

WE, his Majeſty's faithful and loyal ſubjects, the inhabitants of Halifax, beg leave to congratulate your Royal Highneſs on your ſafe return to this province.

The paternal care of his Moſt Gracious Majeſty, over all parts of his dominions, is conſpicuous in every meaſure of his government. The inhabitants of this province have ever experienced the peculiar attention and bounty of their ſovereign: And permit us to aſſure your Royal Highneſs, that we have anxiouſly waited for, and it is with heartfelt ſatisfaction we now have the honour of expreſſing, to one of his illuſtrious houſe, our unfeigned gratitude for his Royal munificence. We humbly requeſt, that your Royal Highneſs will be graciouſly pleaſed to aſſure his Majeſty of our unſhaken loyalty and attachment to his ſacred perſon and government; and that the infant unimproved country which we inhabit, bleſſed with his protection and laws, is to us preferable to more cultivated countries, not favoured with his patronage.

It is with infinite pleaſure we contemplate the introduction of your Royal Highneſs into the profeſſion of arms, in the naval de-

partment: A department of the higheſt importance to the liberties, ſafety, and happineſs of the Britiſh empire. And give us leave to add, that the reputation with which your Royal Highneſs has ſerved in the ſeveral gradations of your profeſſion, affords us the pleaſing expectation, that when future occaſion ſhall call forth your Royal Highneſs to command in defence of your country, you will exhibit a bright example of patriotiſm, valour and ability, and riſe to eminence in fame, equal to the exalted rank in which Providence has placed you.

His Royal Highneſs received the Addreſs with the moſt pleaſing affability, and returned the following Anſwer:

GENTLEMEN,

THIS Addreſs, from the inhabitants of Halifax, gives me the greateſt pleaſure, from the ſentiments of loyalty and affection contained in it, for his Majeſty's ſacred perſon: I ſhall take care to give the king a juſt information of the ſenſibility his faithful and loyal ſubjects, in this part of the Britiſh empire, entertain for the manifold bleſſings they enjoy under his mild and wiſe government; and how much more preferable they feel their ſituation in their hearts, than thoſe unhappy and deluded men do, who have, on this continent, forfeited their fidelity to their Sovereign, and the advantages ariſing from being ſubjects to his Majeſty. [*Surely this is extraordinary language for a Britiſh Prince.*]

So young in life, to have met with the approbation of my fellow ſubjects, in this part of the king's dominions, and in the Weſt India Iſlands, flatters me very much, and which I conſider as the ſtrongeſt inducement to purſue, with unremitted ardour and attention, the naval profeſſion, to be enabled, whenever called upon by his Majeſty, in future wars, to do my duty to my king and country, and to prove my gratitude for all theſe unmerited diſtinctions and favours.

WILLIAM.

July 12. On Saturday laſt fell down to the Beech, his Majeſty's ſhip Leander, Commodore Sawyer; the Pegaſus frigate, commanded by his Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry; Ariadne, Capt. Oſborne; Reſourſe, Capt. Minchen; and brig Weazle, Capt. Hood; and will proceed to Quebeck the firſt fair wind.

July 19. Since our laſt arrived the ſhip Lively, Capt. Shadwick, from a whaling voyage, with upwards of 500 barrels of oil.

The ſhip Parr, belonging to Meſſrs. Cochrans of this town, returned here from a whaling voyage, on Thurſday laſt, having taken 540 barrels of oil, and 35 cwt. of bone.

The great ſucceſs which almoſt all the veſſels, fitted out of this place for the whale fiſhery, have met with, during the laſt year, muſt certainly operate as a ſtimulus to the enterprizing and induſtrious, to proſecute with vigour a buſineſs which not only promiſes lucrative advantages to thoſe immediately concerned, but ultimately, the moſt eſſential benefits to the whole Province.

SHELBURNE, *(Nova Scotia)* July 26.

County of Shelburne ſs.

Court of Special Seſſions of the Peace, holden the 19th day of July, in the twenty ſeventh year of the reign of our Sovereign, Lord George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c.

THE Court having taken into conſideration the great damage that muſt ariſe to the ſettlement, from the number of *baſe Half Pence* that are, and ſtill continue to be, introduced into this town from the United States of America; and the State of New York having paſſed an order, that *Twenty Coppers* ſhall paſs for a *York Shilling*, it muſt be obvious a loſs of *twenty five per cent.* accrues to this province, by importing them from the ſtates. In order therefore to remedy the evil thereof, and to put a ſtop to the circulation of *Baſe Half Pence*, the Collector of Taxes is directed not to receive them in payment for any taxes, and the Court do ſtrongly recommend to the inhabitants in general, to refuſe them likewiſe.

By Order of the Court,

WILLIAM SHIPMAN, *Clerk of the Peace.*

CHARLESTON, *(S. Carolina)* July 12.

Yeſterday afternoon the mercury in Farenheit's thermometer fell from 89 to 83 degrees in four minutes; this ſudden tranſition of ſolar influence was followed by a violent ſtorm, in which a great quantity of hailſtones fell. A perſon ſitting in a piazza at the quarter houſe, obſerved the lightning to ſtrike a live oak tree, at about 150 yards diſtance from the houſe, under which lay a conſiderable number of ſheep; the animals appearing to be diſturbed, it was conjectured that ſome of them were hurt, and upon examination twenty ſix were found to be killed, and ſeveral others wounded.

By a letter from a gentleman in Auguſta, dated 19th June, we are informed, that the back country people have lately killed 35 Indians, and a party under the command of Col. Alexander, conſiſting of 300 men, is gone out; ſo that a general war is thought to be unavoidable. A number of the fineſt horſes have, within this week paſt, been ſtolen, in and near Auguſta, likewiſe two negroes; ſome more ſlaves were taken, but made their eſcape, and gave the alarm. One Prater is taken up on ſuſpicion of being concerned with the thieves, who are ſuppoſed to have made their way to the Indian nation; a party is out after them, and are not without hopes of overtaking them.

A few days ago, the State Printing Office was ſet on fire from a ſerpent which had been thrown on the roof by a negro boy belonging to the neighbourhood, but being timely diſcovered in a very providential manner, was prevented from ſpreading.

LITCHFIELD, July 30.

We are happy to announce, that the GOD of HARVEST has crowned the labours of the induſtrious farmer with a good growth of

138, little wheat being ſown, and we have every reaſon to hope, that the prayer of the huſbandman, when he had finiſhed his toil,

Be gracious Heaven——
For now laborious man has done his part,

will be fully granted in the crops of autumn.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Auguſt 1.

Monday an handſome edifice was reared in this town, to be devoted to the cultivation of ſcience; which, it is hoped, will ſhine with meridian luſtre, and diſpel the clouds of dulneſs. It is to be denominated the *Elizabeth Town Academy.*

Congreſs reſolved, the 6th inſt. that the Board of Treaſury direct the contractor for the copper coinage, to ſtamp on one ſide of each piece the following device, viz. Thirteen circles linked together, a ſmall circle in the middle, with the words, "*United States,*" round it, and in the centre, the words, "*We are One.*" On the other ſide of the ſame piece, the following devices, viz. A dial, with the hours expreſſed on the face of it, meridian ſun above, on one ſide of which is to be the word, "*Fugio*" and on the other, the year in figures, "1787," below the dial, the words, "*Mind your buſineſs.*"

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.

M. de Loument has diſcovered in the Pyrenean mountains, a new ſpecies of gall nuts, equal to thoſe brought from the Levant. They grow upon a kind of white oak, that has the ſingular property of ſhooting out young trees from its roots, at a conſiderable diſtance from the main trunk.

It is faſhionable in the European prints to deſcribe the United States as convulſed with inteſtine tumults, and borne down with private calamities; but when we review the preſent ſtate of the old eſtabliſhed empires, we ſhall be able to retort the charges that are alledged againſt our infant ſovereignty; and to draw ſome conſolation from conſidering our temporary embarraſſment as an evil common to all governments, and not as an indication of the ſingular weakneſs of our own. France, notwithſtanding the energy of deſpotick rule, has been poiſoned by the malverſation of her publick miniſters; and the innumerable bankruptcies that have lately occurred in that kingdom, threaten deſtruction to the national credit. Ruſſia and the Porte are agitated with the apprehenſions of war. Great Britain, amuſing herſelf with the parade of an impeachment, or the quarrels of her monarch and his ſon, totters beneath the enormity of her debt, and the increaſing corruption of her offspring; while Holland (the republican and phlegmatick Holland) burns with the flames of civil war. Which then, of theſe nations can boaſt ſuperior happineſs? Let the citizens of America recollect *the paſt*, and they will rather wonder that they are ſo well, than lament that they are not better; —but then anticipate *the future*, and they will find that their proſperity and honour depend upon themſelves.

On Sunday laſt ſailed from this port, for London, in the ſhip Swallow, Capt. Blight, the Rev. Mr. *Winchester*, the famous preacher among the denomination of Chriſtians who have eſpouſed the doctrines of *Univerſal* Redemption. We are informed he has received *a call* from people of the ſame religious belief and perſuaſion in England. But whether he intends to remain in Europe, or return to his flock in this city, is uncertain. There can however be no doubt, from his oratorical powers, and the liberality of his principles, he will acquire many proſelytes to his ſyſtem, which contains, it muſt be allowed, a very large portion of thoſe divine qualities, *charity* and *benevolence.*

Four things are neceſſary to ſpread and preſerve good government in every country. 1. The regular adminiſtration of the *ordinances of religion.* 2d. The regular, punctual, and free diffuſion of knowledge by means of *Newſpapers.* 3. *Good roads*; theſe, by increaſing and facilitating the trade and intercourſe of diſtant parts of a country with its capitals, tend to ſpread knowledge, and thus promote eaſy and quiet government. 4. *A ſameneſs of language.* The Highlanders in Scotland have been eaſily governed ever ſince good roads were opened into their country, and Engliſh ſchools introduced among them. Many of them, once diſaffected to the Britiſh government, by ſharing in its power and offices, have become its brighteſt ornaments and ſupport.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Providence, Rhode Iſland, dated June, 10th, 1787.

"Laſt Saturday ended the Seſſions at Newport.—A Dutch merchant who became bankrupt in Holland, made his eſcape from thence laſt fall, with a brig and cargo of goods, and arrived at Newport.—The Dutch Conſul and Ambaſſador ſeized him, and obliged him to deliver up the goods as a ſecurity, in caſe the action which was then before the Court, ſhould be determined againſt him; he was releaſed, and laſt week applied to the aſſem[illegible] to be naturalized; the minority, ſenſible of the wicked intention, refuſed conſent, but in vain, the majority granted the requeſt, and he is now empowered to deal out paper money to his unfortunate creditors."

Friday laſt, between the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon, a gentleman was robbed near the arſenal, by a horſeman who accoſted him in following ſingular manner—"how doſt do friend?" (with a well imitated quaker nod) "Wilt thou be ſo kind as to tell me which ferry I muſt croſs to go to Lancaſter?" Having obtained his requeſt he proceeded—"as thou ſeemeſt to be a man of a kind make, I will venture to ſolicit a little caſh to bear my expences?" To this the gentleman ſurpriſed, but not ſuſpicious of evil deſign, replied—"from your horſe and apparel, ſir, you do not appear to be a needy man; beſides as I am not in a ſituation for making preſents you muſt excuſe me." "I

am very ſorry," returned he, with that kind of cool deliberation that uſually deſignates real concern of mind, "that a man of thy profeſſion, for I perceive that thou art a clergyman, ſhould be ſo devoid of faith and charity; however here is a little inſtrument"—taking a piſtol from the left breaſt of his coat, "that ſhall endue thee with both theſe excellent gifts, or chaſtiſe thee for thy want of them." With theſe words, which were pronounced in a determined but not wrathful tone, he diſmounted; and while with the one hand he pointed his piſtol to the gentleman's breaſt, with the other he rifled his pockets of twenty dollars and ſome papers, the latter of which he reſtored. Having effected his purpoſe, he, *with an affected air of clerical authority*, ſubjoined this admonition—"Be no more faithleſs, but believe, nor ſhut thy bowels againſt the neceſſities of the poor. Fare thee well." As he pronounced theſe laſt words, he ſprung into his ſaddle with a ſingle bound, and rode off at full ſpeed towards the ridge road.

Auguſt 1. Monday his Excellency General Waſhington ſet out for Moore Hall, in order to viſit his old quarters, at the Valley Forge, in this ſtate.

The highwayman who aſſumed the dreſs and ſtyle of a quaker, and robbed Mr. Jones, near the arſenal, on Friday laſt, we hear has committed a ſecond offence not far from the Centre houſe, but in a different garb.

Laſt Saturday cloſed the examination of the young ladies belonging to the Academy. The proficiency they have made in the ſeveral branches of ſtudy, reflects honour upon their inſtructors, and was particularly pleaſing to the viſitors and other perſons who attended. We cannot help expreſſing uncommon ſatisfaction in beholding the perfect decorum of the miſſes---their good order, ſilence and attention to their exerciſes. Such ſubordination is as beautiful as it is ſingular, and as neceſſary for improvement in ſchool, as it is difficult for a teacher to maintain. It is hoped that the diſcipline of the Young Ladies Academy, which does ſo much honour to the Principal, may be a model for imitation in other literary inſtitutions.

N E W Y O R K.

Auguſt 2. We have the beſt authority to aſſure the publick, that the proſpects of a Creek war is now at an end. That about the 1ſt of July that nation ſent a friendly talk to the governour at Auguſta, in which is expreſſed the greateſt deſires for peace. It is ſaid, that the diſpute aroſe from a circumſtance of a young Indian, who was held as hoſtage at Auguſta, hanging himſelf in April laſt. His relations could not be made to believe but that he was murdered, and therefore they determined to retaliate. The parties that were ſent out after the Indians, are remanded home, and all is calm.

We learn from Pennſylvania, that the paper currency of that ſtate has ſo far fallen a prey to the injudicious caprice of the numerous claſs of ſpeculators, that many families, of the poorer claſs, have been greatly diſtreſſed. For a few days not a bill was taken in market, which obliged thoſe, who had no other kind of negociable commodity, to content themſelves with keeping faſt. It has been crowded down to 25, and, it is ſaid, that it now ſtands at 15 per cent. below the ſpecie par.

We hear from Nantucket, that the whale fiſhermen have had remarkable ſucceſs the laſt ſeaſon, not one ſhip having arrived there with leſs than 500 hogſheads of oil. This has given new zeal to the merchants, inſomuch that the whale company has already increaſed; and it is ſaid, that twice the number of ſhipping will be ſent out the approaching ſeaſon.

Laſt Saturday the ſhip . riendſhip, Capt. M'Adam, arrived at Philadelphia, from Belfaſt, with 250 paſſengers all in good health.

The King of Spain has appointed Mr. de Florce to be Governour and Captain General of Mexico, in the room of Count de Galvez, deceaſed.

Extract of a letter from Pittſburgh, dated July 7.

"We are informed from good authority, that 7 ranges of townſhips in the weſtern territory of the United States are now completed, and in a few days the returns will be ready for Congreſs.

"A ſhort time ſince, about eight miles from this place, up the Alleghany river, at an Indian camp, the following very extraordinary affair happened. A young warriour of the Seneca nation, who had eſcaped taking the ſmall pox, which is raging amongſt them, being much incenſed at ſeeing ſo many of his brethren ſeized with that malady, expreſſed himſelf to this effect: That if the Great Man above dared to give him the ſmall pox he would tomahawk him as he would a ſtump, which he pointed at, and to ſhew how he would act, began cutting the ſtump in a moſt furious manner. In a few minutes he was ſtruck entirely blind, and his head ſwelled to ſo great a degree, that his eye balls burſt from their ſockets, and he expired in a few hours."

We are informed, that a few days ſince, John Bracee, of the Manor of Livingſton, had a large wen, or incyſted tumour, of the bigneſs of a gooſe egg, cut out of his forehead, right eye brow and lid, which it covered. The operation was ſucceſsfully performed by Dr. Stoddard, who ſays what made it any way hazardous, was the tumour's covering the orb of the eye and part of the temporal artery, both of which he avoided cutting, though the adheſion was conſiderable. The wen was of that ſort of incyſted tumours, called, by writers on ſurgery, an atheroma, from the matter contained in the cyſtis, or bag, reſembling and being of the conſiſtance of a ſoft pudding. Bracee is now in the 41ſt year of his age, and was born with it on his eye brow; it has been encreaſing

ever since, until it became painful and troublesome to him. He has often been deterred from having it extirpated, from a belief that it would be attended with sudden death, which many people asserted would be the case. He is in a fair way, and likely to do well.

We learn from Charleston, that on the 25th ultimo, the ship Maria, Captain Dennison, from Anamabo, with 203 negroes on board, was seized, under authority of the law, which prohibits the importation of slaves for three years.

On Saturday last the Grantham, British Packet, Capt. Bull, arrived in this port, after a passage of forty two days from Falmouth, with the mail.—By the packet we have received London papers from the 10th of May, to June 7, by which we learn, that Holland is in convulsions, that England probably, and probably other powers, will soon be involved in the Stadtholderian disputes; and that the late Governour of Bengal, Warren Hastings, is finally impeached for high crimes and misdemeanours.

Besides this intelligence we also learn, by the packet, that the King of England has issued his royal proclamation, for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and for the preventing and punishing of vice, profaneness and immorality. That on the 30th of May his Majesty made a *most gracious* speech, expressive of his entire approbation of the zeal of his lords and commons, in the business he had recommended, thanking them for such reiterated proofs of their affection for him and family: He expressed a friendly concern for the republicks of Holland, who are involved in unhappy dissentions. That his Majesty, after this speech, was pleased to prorogue the parliament to the 31st July. That his grace, the lord lieutenant of Ireland has prorogued that parliament to the 24th July, after having expressed his satisfaction at their proceedings during the session. That the peasantry of Norway have recently revolted to a considerable number, so as to give uneasiness to the court of Denmark, and to oblige them to send out an armed force, which soon quelled them. That the Russians and Turks are preparing for war. That thirty three sail of Russian men of war are expected in England for provisions, &c. an agent, for this purpose, having already arrived. That the prince of Wales, and the bishop of London, have been much indisposed, but are each on the recovery, &c. &c.

It is said, that great complaints are made by the people on the frontiers of Georgia, against the *Spaniards*, who are accused of harbouring runaway slaves, in defiance of applications made by their owners.

The Spaniards are augmenting their navy, and putting it on the most respectable establishment. They have launched, since the peace of 1783, eleven ships of the line, one of which is of 100 guns, one of 86, two of 80, and the others of 70 guns each.

In UNITED STATES *in* CONGRESS *Assembled, July* 18, 1787.

ON a report of the Board of Treasury, to whom was referred a letter of the 6th, from the secretary at war, together with an account of Mr. Alexander Droomgoole, for expences charged by him against the United States, for accompanying certain Indians to Philadelphia.

Resolved, That Congress approve the measures taken by the secretary at war with respect to the Indian chiefs of the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw tribes on their late visit to the seat of Congress, and that the expences attending the same be allowed.

Resolved, That all communications to the United States in Congress, from the Indian tribes, ought to be made through the superintendant of Indian affairs.

Resolved, That if any trader or other person shall, without the authority of the said superintendants, undertake to conduct any Indian or Indians to the seat of Congress, he shall be responsible for all expences which may attend the same; and further, that where the person so acting as a conductor, shall be a trader, his licence to trade with the said Indians shall become forfeited, and the same shall at no time thereafter be renewed.

Resolved, That the superintendants of Indian affairs be instructed to made publick the foregoing resolutions, and to govern themselves accordingly.

Extract of a letter from London, June 1.

"Did you ever hear of the extraordinary woman who died lately at Canada? She was twenty years without any evacuation, except a little perspiration at the stomouch; received no sustenance but one glass of wine in the twenty four hours, which was poured down her throat—all parts literally dead, except the stomach, and dried like bone—some vegetation like moss grew on her forehead—her mouth always open; the inside of which was as black as jet—was so shrunk, that it was not supposed there were two ounces of flesh on her whole body, which, as it lay drawn together, did not seem longer than about two feet and an half. All the year round she lay on one side upon a single sheet laid over a hand board, and one blanket over her. The only signs of life exhibited was a little vibration at the stomach, about the time her glass of wine used to be given her. Her daughter drew money for her as a show to all curious people. I have had accounts of her by different persons who went to see her, particularly one who saw her once a year for the last six years of her existence. It is pretty remarkable, that her husband, who had been long blind, received his sight a short time after her death, and married another woman."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 26.

"The following is a genuine account of the melancholly catastrophe at Clondalkin:

—From the very great demand for powder at the above place, a great quantity of it to the amount of about 200 barrels was ſuffered to remain on the loft of that part of the works which is called the corn mill, the place where the powder goes through the laſt preſs—The magazine was the place in which it was uſually ſecured, but unfortunately that precaution was neglected. The greater part of the perſons employed there were Engliſhmen; and Monday being St. George's day, they devoted it to the commemoration of their patron Saint. Two men only were at work, when the dreadful accident happened, whith was cauſed by over heating of a ſtove that had been uſed for drying the powder. On this ſtove were five or ſix barrels—they firſt took fire, and then communicated to the others. The violent concuſſion of the air, that muſt have been the conſeqeence of ſuch a tremendous exploſion, can eaſily be conceived. Its effects were felt for ſeveral miles round; but more particularly in a direction to the eaſt of the ſpot. The earth ſeemed to ſhake from the very centre: And many perſons adjacent were deprived of their ſight for a few moments, by the violence of the ſhock; houſes were unroofed, windows broken, and pewter and other things caſt with violence from the dreſſers. And its effects at the ſpot itſelf are horrible beyond deſcription—the whole building was torn up from its very foundation, and hurled into the elements. When the cloud of ſmoke had diſperſed, not a veſtige was to be ſeen of it; and the perſon who had never ſeen the works could ſcarcely bring himſelf to believe, that ſuch complete deſolation could be effected in ſo ſhort a ſpace. Ponderous ruins, tons in weight, were caſt to the diſtance of five or ſix fields, and the ground was ploughed into furrows, where large ſtones, hurled by a violent impetuoſity, had touched.

All the fiſh in a pond contiguous, were found floating on the ſurface of the water; trees were broken in the middle; and the remainder of the works, which were totallyd etached from this place, preſent a heap of rubbiſh—the walls tattered, and the roof drove in. One of the men who was in the houſe at the time, was found in a quarry adjacent—his head horribly ſhattered; the other has not yet been diſcovered, although diligent ſearch was made ever ſince. It was ſuppoſed that he was blown to atoms, and ſcattered in different places. Five or ſix men were wounded, one it is thought mortally. It would ſeem as if the immediate hand of Providence protected the inhabitants of the neighbourhood from the effects of this dreadful accident. Upon no other ſuppoſition can the circumſtance of ſo few lives being loſt, from ſuch an unparalleled exploſion, be accounted for. The publick, on this occaſion, have not only the private loſs of one individual to lament, but the deſtruction of a great national undertaking, ſet on foot and brought to perfection by the publick ſpirit of Mr. Cladbeck."

DUTCH AFFAIRS.

The origin of the preſent diſſentions in Holland, and the cauſe of the late ſkirmiſh between the regulars and the burghers of the province of Utrecht, is not clearly underſtood. The troops are ſuppoſed to have fought under the banners of the ſtadtholder. But this is not the fact; the origin of the diſpute ariſes from the following circumſtances:

About twelve months ago the city of Utrecht new formed their council, according to a plan formed by the patriotick party. This was deemed, by the ſtates of the province, an infringement on their ſovereign authority, and a violation of the union. The city purſued violent ſteps, and the ſtates from that time withdrew from Utrecht and held their councils at Amerſfoort. Various negociations have been entered into, but they have all failed; and arms have been reſorted to. The ſtates, determining no longer to permit the capital of the province to deſpiſe their authority, ſent a party of troops to take poſſeſſion of certain poſts in the environs of Utrecht. The armed burghers, or militia of the city, oppoſed, and conquered them.

The citizens of Utrecht have been countenanced in their proceedings by the province of Holland. How far the flame may extend, it is impoſſible to aſcertain; but certain it is, the face of affairs in the United Provinces, wears at preſent the appearance of an civil war. The prince of Orange has hitherto, indeed, diſclaimed all hoſtile intentions, and looked forward for the protection of his rights to the cool judgment of the people; but, as affairs at preſent ſtand, he muſt ſpeedily declare his intentions.

Since the engagement, of which we gave an account in our papers of Saturday and yeſterday, another action has taken place, namely, on the 14th May, the particulars of which we now lay before our readers, as related in the Utrecht Gazette, and other Dutch papers.

A detachment of 20 huſſars, and 10 chaſſeurs, under the conduct of count Wittenſtein, marched from Utrecht on the 14th May, in order to oppoſe the provincial corps; and he had not proceeded far before he was met by a picquet of cavalry of Thuyl, who received him with a diſcharge of muſquets. This was immediately, on the part of the count, returned. A battle inſued, in which the detachment from Utrecht was ſuperiour. A reinforcement of 30 men came to the aſſiſtance of the cavalry of Thuyl, which occaſioned count Wittzenſtein to leave off the purſuit of the picquet, put to flight, and to place his forces in regular order. After ſeveral evolutions, a general conflict commenced, which the valor of the patriotick count decided in his favour. At the ſecond onſet,

Wittzenſtein, ſomewhat apprehenſive of ſucceſs, ſent to the city for a ſupply, but before col. Borch and major During came up with them, the honour of the day was gained.

NEWBURYPORT, *Auguſt* 8.

The thieves who lately broke open the ſtore of Stephen Hooper, Eſq; in this town, were apprehended at Old York, and proved to be three negroes, who came in there in a boat with ſeveral ſwivels, and ſaid they came from Nova Scotia. One of them, a very ſtout, ſtrong made fellow, pretending he was lame, the ſheriff took them on board a large decked boat to proceed to this town; but the wind being contrary, they put into Portſmouth, from whence they proceeded by land with two of them, leaving the one who pretended lameneſs on board the boat under the care of Captain Low of York, who had only a woman and a boy on board, beſide the negro, who was hand cuffed—On Thurſday night laſt, about four or five miles from Newbury Bar, the negro caught up an ax and aimed a blow at Captain Low, who evaded it, and took up a hatchet, with which he kept the negro off for ſome time—but the negro ſwearing that the veſſel was his—that he would kill them all if they were thrice as ſtrong—that he would neither give nor take quarter, and that he never would be carried alive into Newbury Port—Captain Low, finding he muſt either kill him, or ſubmit to be murdered by him, called for his gun, and preſenting it to the fellow's breaſt, again offered him quarter, but he ſtill perſiſting in his threats, with the ax raiſed over his head, the Captain fired and killed him on the ſpot—previous to this they had ſeveral ſcuffles, in which the Capt. received ſome ſlight wounds and bruiſes.—Capt. Low, on coming into this harbour, immediately informed of what had happened; upon which a Jury of Inqueſt was ſummoned, whoſe verdict was, *Juſtifiable Homicide*, and Capt. Low was accordingly diſmiſſed.

BOSTON, Auguſt 13.

Saturday laſt arrived here, in 31 days from Cape François, the following ſhips of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, under the command of Viſcount de Baumon, viz.

Ships.	*Commanders.*	*Guns.*
Le Patriote,	Viſcount de Baumon,	74
Le Reflechi,	Viſcount de Vintimille,	64
L'Active,	La Roe,	26
La Badinne,	Ducaine,	26
La Balette,	De Boubé,	26
La Sainne,	De Pontever, a Bark	9

The ſhip Cleopatre, of 40 guns, commanded by M. de la Bouchetiere, has put into Cape Ann, having loſt her rudder.

We think it neceſſary, thus timely to remind our readers, that on the 16th of October laſt, Congreſs reſolved, "That no foreign copper coin whatſoever, ſhall, after the firſt of September, 1787, be current within the United States: And that no copper coin ſtruck under the authority of a particular ſtate, ſhall paſs at a greater value than one federal dollar for two pounds and one quarter of a pound avoirdupois weight of ſuch copper coin."

A letter from Vermont, ſays, "General Shays has given out, that he intends returning to his *ſeat* in Pelham the enſuing fall—*let what will be the conſequence.*"

To the many inſtances of enterprize for which our countrymen are celebrated, we feel a pleaſure in adding one new undertaking in this town, of a voyage to Kamſchatka, in Aſia. The veſſels fitting therefor, which, we are told, will be ready to ſail in about ſix weeks, are to be commanded by Capt. *John Kendrick*. That no adverſe gales may attend theſe gallant circumnavigators, but that the ſucceſs of the voyage may be equal to the moſt ſanguine expectations formed from it, is our hearty wiſh, as it muſt be that of every friend to enterprize and commerce.

The coinage of federal CENTS (coppers) at New York, we are told, is carrying on, and we may expect ſoon to ſee them in circulation among us—theſe will free us from the impoſitions to which we are now expoſed from the *floods* of light, half coined Britiſh half pence, introduced among us—and as, from the excellent *magiſterial caution*, "MIND YOUR BUSINESS," impreſſed on each of theſe, they may prove an antidote to inſurgency, they will doubtleſs be held in high eſtimation.

Whatever benefit may be derived to deſperate debtors, ſpendthrifts, &c. from the *Tender Law*, the State at large, by painful experience, find it, without a pun, a very *Tough Law*; for was this iniquitous act done away, and credit eſtabliſhed on a firm baſis, a correſpondent venture to aſſert, that above THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND hard dollars, which now lie uſeleſs in the cheſt, would be put in circulation, in the courſe of ſix months.

WORCESTER.

On Monday laſt the Engliſh School, in this town, was, by requeſt of Mr. Brown, the Maſter, viſited by a large number of gentlemen and ladies, who were much pleaſed with the ſpecimens of writing and elocution which were afforded them by the youth. The whole of Mr. Addiſon's Cato; ſome ſelect pieces from the Children's Friend, and ſeveral others, were performed, much to the acceptance of the audience.

We learn from Northbridge, that a barn, belonging to Mr. John Spring, jun. of that town, containing about 40 buſhels of grain, 20 tons of hay, 200 lb. of flax, and a great number of farming utenſils, was, on Tueſday ſennight, ſtruck with lightning, and, together with its contents, entirely conſumed.

The want of energy in our federal government is now pretty generally acknowledged—great expectations are formed from the reſult of the national Convention.

DIED.]—At Woodſtock, the 8th inſt. Charles Church Chandler, Eſq; aged 43 years.—In England, Commodore Johnſtone.—At Roxbury, Mrs. Hannah Davis.—At Boſton, Mr. Caleb Loring.

NEWBURYPORT, Auguſt 1.

The day before yeſterday arrived here the Schooner———, Captian Elliot, from Machias, having on board twenty men and fourteen women, in the moſt wretched and diſtreſſed circumſtances.—They brought with them letters from the ſelectmen of Machias, and alſo an affidavit containing a particular account of their paſt ſufferings, and of their deſtination.—They are now under the care of the Overſeers of the poor of this Town, who are making ſuch proviſion for their neceſſities as hoſpitality to ſtrangers, and humanity to our ſuffering fellow creatures require, until ſuch time as they can find employment.

For the information of the publick is inſerted the following

DEPOSITION.

The depoſition of Arthur Hill Gillmore, and ſeveral others, who came paſſengers from Ireland, on board the Brig or Snow, Nancy, Captain Reily, Commander, SAYETH,

THAT on the 17th of March laſt paſt, upwards of one hundred perſons, of both ſexes, ſhipped themſelves on board ſaid veſſel at Dublin, ſome as paſſengers, and ſome Redemptioners, being bound to the town of Baltimore in America—That during their paſſage their veſſel ran foul of a ſloop, on the banks of Newfoundland, carried away her bowſprit, ſprung her fore maſt, and was otherwiſe materially damaged—that it was in the night when this accident happened, but the paſſengers could diſtinctly hear the cries of the ſloop's crew, and often hear them implore heaven for aſſiſtance, and that God might be merciful to them—from which circumſtances, and from the inhumanity of the Captain of the ſnow or brig, who would grant no aſſiſtance, Deponents verily believe, the ſloop and crew were foundered—That immediately after this cataſtrophe, Deponents and the Paſſengers and Redemptioners, were put on ſuch ſhort allowance of proviſions, that they were compelled by famine to part with their clothing and other neceſſaries to the crew of ſaid veſſel, for proviſions to keep them from ſtarving—That after ſeveral weeks ſevere ſufferings on their paſſage, the veſſel made Port Roſeway harbour, and there received ſome repairs, and then put to ſea—and after hovering many days upon the American coaſt, put into the harbour of Little River, about twenty miles from Machias—at that place, upon the 14th of July inſt. landed the major part of the paſſengers, &c. amounting to nearly about eighty perſons of both ſexes, the Captain telling them his proviſions were exhauſted, and that he could not carry them to Baltimore, but that the country adjacent was rich and populous, and that the town of Boſton was no more than one day's travel from the place of landing—That ſaid Captain unjuſtly detained watches, wearing apparel, and many articles of value, from thoſe he landed.—That during the paſſage ſix men died, and Deponents believe their deaths were occaſioned by the ſevere puniſhments and bad uſage they received from ſaid Captain, viz. That Thomas M'Donnel was brought upon deck and received ſuch puniſhment that he died ſaid night, as Deponents believe, they never ſeeing him afterwards—That Patrick M'Mullen was puniſhed four different times with ſuch ſeverity that he languiſhed a few days and died—That Timothy Murphy received ſuch barbarous puniſhment that his ſide was laid open, and mortified, and during the ſhort period he lived, his excrement was clotted blood and corrupted matter—in this condition he languiſhed a few days, and died.—That three others being ſeized with fevers, were totally neglected, and periſhed through want of care, or proper nouriſhment—That ſome of the deponents have been moſt ſeverely puniſhed, and bear the marks of cuts received on board the aforeſaid veſſel. And further Deponents ſay not.

Arthur H. Gillmore *Chriſtopher Carbery*
Hugh Dowdall *Edward Huſe*
Matthew Brien *Peter Murphey.*

Lincoln, ſſ. July 14, 1787. Sworn before us,

Stephen Jones } *Juſt. Pacis.*
James Avery }

A letter from Mr. *Benjamin Pearſon*, at Norton, in this Commonwealth, to his brother in this town, dated June 29th 1787, contains the following remarkable account, viz.

"Two or three men being at work in a field at Mansfield were obliged, by a ſhower, to take ſhelter in an uninhabited houſe near by—While there, to their great ſurpriſe, they ſaw five or ſix *white* mice run from under the hearth and back again.—One of the men propoſed taking up the hearth, upon doing which, they found an Infant's bones and ſkull, together with a knife laying by the ſide of the bones, the handle almoſt rotten, the back very ruſty, but the edge quite bright!—It is thought, from what information they have been able to obtain, that the murder was committed about thirty years ago."

BOSTON, Auguſt 9.

The great progreſs which is making towards the completion of the Bridge between Charleſtown and Malden is really ſurprizing, and ſhews that no undertaking is to be deſerted or neglected, by Americans, from an apprehenſion that its ſtupendous dimenſions are greater than can be encircled. Already, we are aſſured, near two thirds of the piers are ſunken, and that the work will be completed by the beginning of November next, ready to receive the paſſing traveller, and to be traverſed by every aſtoniſhed beholder.

A veſſel which arived in this port on Sunday, from the Cape de Verds, brings accounts of an Eaſt Indiaman, belonging to the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, having been caſt away, and entirely loſt, on the rocks near thoſe iſlands. A number of the unfortunate crew have arrived in the above veſſel.